

(b) Duty of Director to insure adequate documentation of forecasts and reports; periodic audit and validation of analytical methodologies; availability of information to public

(1) The Director, on behalf of the Administrator, shall insure that adequate documentation for all statistical and forecast reports prepared by the Director is made available to the public at the time of publication of such reports. The Director shall periodically audit and validate analytical methodologies employed in the preparation of periodic statistical and forecast reports.

(2) The Director shall, on a regular basis, make available to the public information which contains validation and audits of periodic statistical and forecast reports.

(c) Approval prior to publication of forecasts and reports

Prior to publication, the Director may not be required to obtain the approval of any other officer or employee of the United States with respect to the substance of any statistical or forecasting technical reports which he has prepared in accordance with law.

(Pub. L. 93-275, § 57, as added Pub. L. 94-385, title I, § 142, Aug. 14, 1976, 90 Stat. 1139.)

EFFECTIVE AND TERMINATION DATES

Section effective 150 days after Aug. 14, 1976, see section 143 of Pub. L. 94-385, set out as a note under section 790 of this title.

Section terminating Dec. 31, 1977, see section 30 of Pub. L. 93-275, as amended, set out as a note under section 761 of this title.

§ 790g. Access by Director to energy information in possession of other Federal agencies; limitations; authority to obtain information from original or alternate sources

(a) In furtherance and not in limitation of any other authority, the Director, on behalf of the Administrator, shall have access to energy information in the possession of any Federal agency except information—

(1) the disclosure of which to another Federal agency is expressly prohibited by law; or

(2) the disclosure of which the agency so requested determines would significantly impair the discharge of authorities and responsibilities which have been delegated to, or vested by law, in such agency.

(b) In the event that energy information in the possession of another Federal agency which is required to achieve the purposes of this chapter is denied the Director or the Administrator pursuant to paragraph (1) or paragraph (2) of subsection (a) of this section, the Administrator, or the Director, on behalf of the Administrator, shall take appropriate action, pursuant to authority granted by law, to obtain said information from the original sources or a suitable alternate source. Such source shall be notified of the reason for this request for information.

(Pub. L. 93-275, § 58, as added Pub. L. 94-385, title I, § 142, Aug. 14, 1976, 90 Stat. 1139.)

EFFECTIVE AND TERMINATION DATES

Section effective 150 days after Aug. 14, 1976, see section 143 of Pub. L. 94-385, set out as a note under section 790 of this title.

Section terminating Dec. 31, 1977, see section 30 of Pub. L. 93-275, as amended, set out as a note under section 761 of this title.

§ 790h. Congressional access to energy information; disclosure by Congress

The Director shall promptly provide upon request any energy information in the possession of the Office to any duly established committee of the Congress. Such information shall be deemed the property of such committee and may not be disclosed except in accordance with the rules of such committee and the Rules of the House of Representatives or the Senate and as permitted by law.

(Pub. L. 93-275, § 59, as added Pub. L. 94-385, title I, § 142, Aug. 14, 1976, 90 Stat. 1140.)

EFFECTIVE AND TERMINATION DATES

Section effective 150 days after Aug. 14, 1976, see section 143 of Pub. L. 94-385, set out as a note under section 790 of this title.

Section terminating Dec. 31, 1977, see section 30 of Pub. L. 93-275, as amended, set out as a note under section 761 of this title.

CHAPTER 16C—ENERGY SUPPLY AND ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATION

Sec.

791. Congressional declaration of purpose.

792. Coal conversion and allocation.

(a) Powerplant and fuel burning installations.

(b) Prerequisites to issuance or effectiveness of orders prohibiting use of natural gas or petroleum products as primary energy source.

(c) Construction and design of powerplants or other major fuel burning installations.

(d) Allocation of coal.

(e) Definitions.

(f) Expiration of authority; effective dates.

793. Protection of public health and environment.

(a) Distribution of low sulfur fuel.

(b) Study of chronic effects of sulfur oxide emissions among exposed populations.

(c) Major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment.

(d) Importation of hydroelectric energy.

794. Energy conservation study.

795. Report to Congress by January 31, 1975.

796. Reporting of energy information.

(a) Authority of Federal Energy Administrator to request, acquire, and collect energy information; rules and regulations.

(b) Powers of Federal Energy Administrator in obtaining energy information; verification of accuracy; compliance orders.

(c) Development of initial report; quarterly reports; accounting practices.

(d) Confidential information.

(e) Definitions.

(f) Availability of energy information.

(g) Independent nature of authority to gather energy information; expiration date.

797. Enforcement.

798. Definitions.

CHAPTER REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This chapter is referred to in title 42 sections 1857c-5, 1857c-10, 6274.

§ 791. Congressional declaration of purpose

The purposes of this chapter are (1) to provide for a means to assist in meeting the essential needs of the United States for fuels, in a manner which is consistent, to the fullest extent practicable, with existing national commitments to protect and improve the environment, and (2) to provide requirements for reports respecting energy resources.

(Pub. L. 93-319, § 1(b), June 22, 1974, 88 Stat. 246.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

This chapter, referred to in text, was in the original "this Act", meaning Pub. L. 93-319 which, in addition to enacting this chapter and provision set out as a note under this section, enacted sections 1857c-10 and 1857f-6f of Title 42, The Public Health and Welfare, and amended sections 1857b-1, 1857c-5, 1857c-8, 1857c-9, 1857d-1, 1857f-1, 1857f-6e, 1857f-7, 1857h-5, and 1857l of Title 42.

SHORT TITLE

Section 1(a) of Pub. L. 93-319 provided that Pub. L. 93-319 [which, in addition to enacting this chapter, enacted sections 1857c-10 and 1857f-6f of Title 42, The Public Health and Welfare, and amended sections 1857b-1, 1857c-5, 1857c-8, 1857c-9, 1857d-1, 1857f-1, 1857f-6e, 1857f-7, 1857h-5, and 1857l of Title 42] may be cited as the "Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act of 1974".

§ 792. Coal conversion and allocation

(a) Powerplant and fuel burning installations

The Federal Energy Administrator—

(1) shall, by order, prohibit any powerplant, and

(2) may, by order, prohibit any major fuel burning installation, other than a powerplant,

from burning natural gas or petroleum products as its primary energy source, if the requirements of subsection (b) of this section are met and if (A) the Federal Energy Administrator determines such powerplant or installation on June 22, 1974, had, or thereafter acquires or is designed with, the capability and necessary plant equipment to burn coal, or (B) such powerplant or installation is required to meet a design or construction requirement under subsection (c) of this section.

(b) Prerequisites to issuance or effectiveness of orders prohibiting use of natural gas or petroleum products as primary energy source

The requirements referred to in subsection

(a) of this section are as follows:

(1) An order under subsection (a) of this section may not be issued with respect to a powerplant or installation unless the Federal Energy Administrator finds (A) that the burning of coal by such plant or installation, in lieu of petroleum products or natural gas, is practicable and consistent with the purposes of this chapter, (B) that coal and coal transportation facilities will be available during the period the order is in effect, and (C) in the case of a powerplant, that the prohibition under subsection (a) of this section will not impair the reliability of service in the

area served by such plant. Such an order shall be rescinded or modified to the extent the Federal Energy Administrator determines that any requirement described in subparagraph (A), (B), or (C) of this paragraph is no longer met; and such an order may at any time be modified if the Federal Energy Administrator determines that such order, as modified, complies with the requirements of this section.

(2)(A) Before issuing an order under subsection (a) of this section which is applicable to a powerplant or installation for a period ending on or before June 30, 1975, the Federal Energy Administrator (i) shall give notice to the public and afford interested persons an opportunity for written presentations of data, views, and arguments, (ii) shall consult with the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, and (iii) shall take into account the likelihood that the powerplant or installation will be permitted to burn coal after June 30, 1975.

(B) An order described in subparagraph (A) of this paragraph shall not become effective until the date which the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency certifies pursuant to section 1857c-10(d)(1)(A) of title 42 is the earliest date that such plant or installation will be able to comply with the air pollution requirements which will be applicable to it. Such order shall not be effective for any period certified by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to section 1857c-10(d)(3)(B) of title 42.

(3)(A) Before issuing an order under subsection (a) of this section which is applicable to a powerplant or installation after June 30, 1975 (or modifying an order to which paragraph (2) applies, so as to apply such order to a powerplant or installation after such date), the Federal Energy Administrator shall give notice to the public and afford interested persons an opportunity for oral and written presentations of data, views, and arguments.

(B) An order (or modification thereof) described in subparagraph (A) of this paragraph shall not become effective until (i) the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency notifies the Federal Energy Administrator under section 1857c-10(d)(1)(B) of title 42 that such plant or installation will be able on and after July 1, 1975, to burn coal and to comply with all applicable air pollution requirements without a compliance date extension under section 1857c-10(c) of title 42, or (ii) if such notification is not given, the date which the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency certifies pursuant to section 1857c-10(d)(1)(B) of title 42 is the earliest date that such plant or installation will be able to comply with all applicable requirements of such 1857c-10 of title 42. Such order (or modification) shall not be effective during any period certified by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency under section 1857c-10(d)(3)(B) of title 42.

(c) Construction and design of powerplants or other major fuel burning installations

The Federal Energy Administrator may require that any powerplant or other major fuel burning installation in the early planning pro-

cess (other than a combustion gas turbine or combined cycle unit) be designed and constructed so as to be capable of using coal as its primary energy source. No powerplant or other major fuel burning installation may be required under this subsection to be so designed and constructed, if the Administrator determines that (1) in the case of a powerplant to do so is likely to result in an impairment of reliability or adequacy of service, or (2) an adequate and reliable supply of coal is not expected to be available. In considering whether to impose a design and construction requirement under this subsection, the Federal Energy Administrator shall consider the existence and effects of any contractual commitment for the construction of such facilities and the capability of the owner to recover any capital investment made as a result of any requirement imposed under this subsection.

(d) Allocation of coal

The Federal Energy Administrator may, by rule or order, allocate coal (1) to any powerplant or major fuel-burning installation to which an order under subsection (a) of this section has been issued, or (2) to any other person to the extent necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter.

(e) Definitions

For purposes of this section:

(1) The term "powerplant" means a fossil-fuel fired electric generating unit which produces electric power for purposes of sale or exchange.

(2) The term "coal" includes coal derivatives.

(f) Expiration of authority; effective dates

(1) Authority to issue orders or rules under subsections (a) through (d) of this section shall expire at midnight, June 30, 1977. Such a rule or order may take effect at any time before January 1, 1985.

(2) Authority to amend, repeal, rescind, modify, or enforce such rules or orders shall expire at midnight, December 31, 1984; but the expiration of such authority shall not affect any administrative or judicial proceeding which relates to any act or omission which occurred prior to January 1, 1985.

(Pub. L. 93-319, § 2, June 22, 1974, 88 Stat. 246; Pub. L. 94-163, title I, § 101, Dec. 22, 1975, 89 Stat. 875.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

This chapter, referred to in subsecs. (b)(1) and (d), was in the original "this Act", meaning Pub. L. 93-319. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 791 of this title.

AMENDMENTS

1975—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 94-163, § 101(b) authorized the Administrator to prohibit any powerplant or other fuel burning installation from burning natural gas or petroleum products as its primary energy source if such powerplant or other installation is required to meet a design or construction requirement under subsec. (c) of this section.

Subsec. (c). Pub. L. 94-163, § 101(c), inserted "or other major fuel burning installation" after "powerplant" wherever it appears and inserted "in the case of a powerplant" after "if the Administrator determines that (1)".

Subsec. (f)(1). Pub. L. 94-163, § 101(a)(1), substituted "June 30, 1977" for "June 30, 1975" and "January 1, 1985" for "January 1, 1979".

Subsec. (f)(2). Pub. L. 94-163, § 101(a)(2), substituted "December 31, 1984" for "December 31, 1978" and "January 1, 1985" for "January 1, 1979".

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in sections 793, 797 of this title; title 42 section 1857c-10.

§ 793. Protection of public health and environment

(a) Distribution of low sulfur fuel

Any allocation program provided for in section 792 of this title or in the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973 [15 U.S.C. 751 et seq.], shall, to the maximum extent practicable, include measures to assure that available low sulfur fuel will be distributed on a priority basis to those areas of the United States designated by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency as requiring low sulfur fuel to avoid or minimize adverse impact on public health.

(b) Study of chronic effects of sulfur oxide emissions among exposed populations

In order to determine the health effects of emissions of sulfur oxides to the air resulting from any conversions to burning coal to which section 119 of the Clean Air Act [42 U.S.C. 1857c-10] applies, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare shall, through the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences and in cooperation with the Environmental Protection Agency, conduct a study of chronic effects among exposed populations. The sum of \$3,500,000 is authorized to be appropriated for such a study. In order to assure that long-term studies can be conducted without interruption, such sums as are appropriated shall be available until expended.

(c) Major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment

(1) No action taken under the Clean Air Act [42 U.S.C. 1857 et seq.] shall be deemed a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment within the meaning of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 [42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.].

(2) No action under section 792 of this title for a period of one year after initiation of such action shall be deemed a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment within the meaning of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 [42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.]. However, before any action under section 792 of this title that has a significant impact on the environment is taken, if practicable, or in any event within sixty days after such action is taken, an environmental evaluation with analysis equivalent to that required under section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act [42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(C)], to the greatest extent practicable within this time constraint, shall be prepared and circulated to appropriate Federal, State, and local government agencies and to the public for a thirty-day comment period after which a public hearing shall be held upon request to review outstanding environmental issues. Such an evaluation shall not be required where the action in question has been preceded by compliance with the

National Environmental Policy Act by the appropriate Federal agency. Any action taken under section 792 of this title which will be in effect for more than a one-year period or any action to extend an action taken under section 792 of this title to a total period of more than one year shall be subject to the full provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act, notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter.

(d) Importation of hydroelectric energy

In order to expedite the prompt construction of facilities for the importation of hydroelectric energy thereby helping to reduce the shortage of petroleum products in the United States, the Federal Power Commission is hereby authorized and directed to issue a Presidential permit pursuant to Executive Order 10485 of September 3, 1953, for the construction, operation, maintenance, and connection of facilities for the transmission of electric energy at the borders of the United States without preparing an environmental impact statement pursuant to section 102 of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 [42 U.S.C. 4332] for facilities for the transmission of electric energy between Canada and the United States in the vicinity of Fort Covington, New York.

(Pub. L. 93-319, § 7, June 22, 1974, 88 Stat. 259.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973, referred to in subsec. (a), is Pub. L. 93-159, Nov. 27, 1973, 87 Stat. 628, which is classified generally to chapter 16A (§ 751 et seq.) of this title. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 751 of this title and Tables volume.

The Clean Air Act, referred to in subsec. (c), is act July 14, 1955, ch. 360, as amended generally by Pub. L. 88-206, Dec. 17, 1963, 77 Stat. 392, which is classified generally to chapter 15B (§ 1857 et seq.) of Title 42, The Public Health and Welfare. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 1857 of Title 42 and Tables volume.

The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, referred to in subsec. (c), is Pub. L. 91-190, Jan. 1, 1970, 83 Stat. 852, which is classified generally to chapter 55 (§ 4321 et seq.) of Title 42, The Public Health and Welfare. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note under section 4321 of Title 42 and Tables volume.

This chapter, referred to in subsec. (c)(2), was in the original "this Act", meaning Pub. L. 93-319. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 791 of this title.

Executive Order 10485 of September 3, 1953, referred to in subsec. (d), is Exec. Ord. No. 10485, Sept. 3, 1953, 18 F.R. 5397, and is set out as a note under section 717b of this title.

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in section 795 of this title.

§ 794. Energy conservation study

(a) The Federal Energy Administrator shall conduct a study on potential methods of energy conservation and, not later than six months after June 22, 1974, shall submit to Congress a report on the results of such study. The study shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

(1) the energy conservation potential of restricting exports of fuels or energy-intensive

products, or goods, including an analysis of balance-of-payments and foreign relations implications of any such restrictions;

(2) alternative requirements, incentives, or disincentives for increasing industrial recycling and resource recovery in order to reduce energy demand, including the economic costs and fuel consumption tradeoff which may be associated with such recycling and resource recovery in lieu of transportation and use of virgin materials; and

(3) means for incentives or disincentives to increase efficiency of industrial use of energy.

(b) Within ninety days of June 22, 1974, the Secretary of Transportation, after consultation with the Federal Energy Administrator, shall submit to the Congress for appropriate action an "Emergency Mass Transportation Assistance Plan" for the purpose of conserving energy by expanding and improving public mass transportation systems and encouraging increased ridership as alternatives to automobile travel.

(c) Such plan shall include, but shall not be limited to—

(1) recommendations for emergency temporary grants to assist States and local public bodies and agencies thereof in the payment of operating expenses incurred in connection with the provision of expanded mass transportation service in urban areas;

(2) recommendations for additional emergency assistance for the purchase of buses and rolling stock for fixed rail, including the feasibility of accelerating the timetable for such assistance under section 142(a)(2) of title 23 for the purpose of providing additional capacity for and encouraging increased use of public mass transportation systems;

(3) recommendations for a program of demonstration projects to determine the feasibility of fare-free and low-fare urban mass transportation systems, including reduced rates for elderly and handicapped persons during nonpeak hours of transportation;

(4) recommendations for additional emergency assistance for the construction of fringe and transportation corridor parking facilities to serve bus and other mass transportation passengers;

(5) recommendations on the feasibility of providing tax incentives for persons who use public mass transportation systems.

(Pub. L. 93-319, § 8, June 22, 1974, 88 Stat. 260.)

§ 795. Report to Congress by January 31, 1975

The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall report to Congress not later than January 31, 1975, on the implementation of sections 3 through 7 of the Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act of 1974.

(Pub. L. 93-319, § 9, June 22, 1974, 88 Stat. 261.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Sections 3 through 7 of the Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act of 1974, referred to in text, are sections 3 through 7 of Pub. L. 93-319, June 22, 1974, 88 Stat. 248-260, which sections enacted section 793 of this title and section 1857c-10 of Title 42, The Public Health and Welfare, and amended sections 1857c-5, 1857c-8, 1857c-9, 1857d-1, 1857f-1, and 1857h-5 of Title 42.

§ 796. Reporting of energy information

(a) Authority of Federal Energy Administrator to request, acquire, and collect energy information; rules and regulations

For the purpose of assuring that the Federal Energy Administrator, the Congress, the States, and the public have access to and are able to obtain reliable energy information, the Federal Energy Administrator shall request, acquire, and collect such energy information as he determines to be necessary to assist in the formulation of energy policy or to carry out the purposes of this chapter or the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973 [15 U.S.C. 751 et seq.]. The Federal Energy Administrator shall promptly promulgate rules pursuant to subsection (b)(1)(A) of this section requiring reports of such information to be submitted to the Federal Energy Administrator at least every ninety calendar days.

(b) Powers of Federal Energy Administrator in obtaining energy information; verification of accuracy; compliance orders

(1) In order to obtain energy information for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, the Federal Energy Administrator is authorized—

(A) to require, by rule, any person who is engaged in the production, processing, refining, transportation by pipeline, or distribution (at other than the retail level) of energy resources to submit reports;

(B) to sign and issue subpoenas for the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books, records, papers, and other documents;

(C) to require any person, by general or special order, to submit answers in writing to interrogatories, requests for reports or for other information; and such answers or other submissions shall be made within such reasonable period, and under oath or otherwise, as the Federal Energy Administrator may determine; and

(D) to administer oaths.

(2) For the purpose of verifying the accuracy of any energy information requested, acquired, or collected by the Federal Energy Administrator, the Federal Energy Administrator, or any officer or employer duly designated by him, upon presenting appropriate credentials and a written notice from the Federal Energy Administrator to the owner, operator, or agent in charge, may—

(A) enter, at reasonable times, any business premise or facility; and

(B) inspect, at reasonable times and in a reasonable manner, any such premise or facility, inventory and sample any stock of energy resources therein, and examine and copy books, records, papers, or other documents, relating to any such energy information.

(3) Any United States district court within the jurisdiction of which any inquiry is carried on may, upon petition by the Attorney General at the request of the Federal Energy Administrator, in the case of refusal to obey a subpoena or order of the Federal Energy Administrator

issued under this section, issue an order requiring compliance therewith; and any failure to obey the order of the court may be punished by the court as a contempt thereof.

(c) Development of initial report; quarterly reports; accounting practices

(1) The Federal Energy Administrator shall exercise the authorities granted to him under subsection (b)(1)(A) of this section to develop, within thirty days after June 22, 1974, as full and accurate a measure as is reasonably practicable of—

(A) domestic reserves and production;

(B) imports; and

(C) inventories;

of crude oil, residual fuel oil, refined petroleum products, natural gas, and coal.

(2) For each calendar quarter beginning with the first complete calendar quarter following June 22, 1974, the Federal Energy Administrator shall develop and publish a report containing the following energy information:

(A) Imports of crude oil, residual fuel oil, refined petroleum products (by product), natural gas, and coal, identifying (with respect to each such oil, product, gas, or coal) country of origin, arrival point, quantity received, and the geographic distribution within the United States.

(B) Domestic reserves and production of crude oil, natural gas, and coal.

(C) Refinery activities, showing for each refinery within the United States (i) the amounts of crude oil run by such refinery, (ii) amounts of crude oil allocated to such refinery pursuant to regulations and orders of the Federal Energy Administrator, his delegate pursuant to the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973 [15 U.S.C. 751 et seq.], or any other person authorized by law to issue regulations and orders with respect to the allocation of crude oil, (iii) percentage of refinery capacity utilized, and (iv) amounts of products refined from such crude oil.

(D) Report of inventories, on a national, regional, and State-by-State basis—

(i) of various refined petroleum products, related refiners, refineries, suppliers to refiners, share of market, and allocation fractions;

(ii) of various refined petroleum products, previous quarter deliveries and anticipated three-month available supplies;

(iii) of anticipated monthly supply of refined petroleum products, amount of set-aside for assignment by the State, anticipated State requirements, excess or shortfall of supply, and allocation fraction of base year; and

(iv) of LPG by State and owner: quantities stored, and existing capacities, and previous priorities on types, inventories of suppliers, and changes in supplier inventories.

(3) In order to carry out his responsibilities under subsection (a) of this section, the Federal Energy Administrator shall require, pursuant to subsection (b)(1)(A) of this section, that persons engaged, in whole or in part, in the production of crude oil or natural gas—

(A) keep energy information in accordance with the accounting practices developed pur-

¹ So in original. Probably should be "employee".

suant to section 503 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act [42 U.S.C. 6383], and

(B) submit reports with respect to energy information kept in accordance with such practices.

The Administrator shall file quarterly reports with the President and the Congress compiled from accounts kept in accordance with such section 503 and submitted to the Administrator in accordance with this paragraph. Such reports shall present energy information in the categories specified in subsection (c) of such section 503 to the extent that such information may be compiled from such accounts. Such energy information shall be collected and such quarterly reports made for each calendar quarter which begins 6 months after the date on which the accounting practices developed pursuant to such section 503 are made effective.

(d) Confidential information

Upon a showing satisfactory to the Federal Energy Administrator by any person that any energy information obtained under this section from such person would, if made public, divulge methods or processes entitled to protection as trade secrets or other proprietary information of such person, such information, or portion thereof, shall be confidential in accordance with the provisions of section 1905 of title 18; except that such information, or part thereof, shall not be deemed confidential for purposes of disclosure, upon request, to (1) any delegate of the Federal Energy Administrator for the purpose of carrying out this chapter and the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973 [15 U.S.C. 751 et seq.], (2) the Attorney General, the Secretary of the Interior, the Federal Trade Commission, the Federal Power Commission, or the General Accounting Office, when necessary to carry out those agencies' duties and responsibilities under this and other statutes, and (3) the Congress, or any committee of Congress upon request of the Chairman.

(e) Definitions

As used in this section:

(1) The term "energy information" includes (A) all information in whatever form on (i) fuel reserves, exploration, extraction, and energy resources (including petrochemical feedstocks) wherever located; (ii) production, distribution, and consumption of energy and fuels wherever carried on; and (B) matters relating to energy and fuels, such as corporate structure and proprietary relationships, costs, prices, capital investment, and assets, and other matters directly related thereto, wherever they exist.

(2) The term "person" means any natural person, corporation, partnership, association, consortium, or any entity organized for a common business purpose, wherever situated, domiciled, or doing business, who directly or through other persons subject to their control does business in any part of the United States.

(3) The term "United States" when used in the geographical sense means the States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the territories and possessions of the United States.

(f) Availability of energy information

Information obtained by the Administration under authority of this chapter shall be available to the public in accordance with the provisions of section 552 of title 5.

(g) Independent nature of authority to gather energy information; expiration date

(1) The authority contained in this section is in addition to, independent of, not limited by, and not in limitation of, any other authority of the Federal Energy Administrator.

(2) The provisions of this section expire at midnight, December 31, 1979, but such expiration shall not affect any administrative or judicial proceeding which relates to any act or failure to act if such act or failure to act was not in compliance with the requirements and authorities of this section and occurred prior to midnight, December 31, 1979.

(Pub. L. 93-319, § 11, June 22, 1974, 88 Stat. 262; Pub. L. 94-163, title V, §§ 505(a), 506, Dec. 22, 1975, 89 Stat. 960.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

This chapter, referred to in subsec. (a), was in the original "this Act", meaning Pub. L. 93-319. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 791 of this title.

The Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973, referred to in subssecs. (a), (c)(2)(C), and (d), is Pub. L. 93-159, Nov. 27, 1973, 87 Stat. 628, which is classified generally to chapter 16A (§ 751 et seq.) of this title. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note under section 751 of this title and Tables volume.

AMENDMENTS

1975—Subsec. (c)(3). Pub. L. 94-163, § 505(a), added subsec. (c)(3).

Subsec. (g)(2). Pub. L. 94-163, § 506, substituted "December 31, 1979" for "June 30, 1975" in two places.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1975 AMENDMENT

Section 505(b) of Pub. L. 94-163 provided that: "The amendment made by subsection (a) to section 11(c) of the Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act of 1974 [enacting subsec. (c)(3) of this section] shall take effect on the first day of the first accounting quarter to which such practices apply."

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in sections 772, 790, 797 of this title; title 42 sections 5917, 6274, 6299, 6346, 6381.

§ 797. Enforcement

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person to violate any provision of section 792 of this title (relating to coal conversion and allocation) or section 796 of this title (relating to energy information) or to violate any rule, regulation, or order issued pursuant to any such provision.

(b)(1) Whoever violates any provision of subsection (a) of this section shall be subject to a civil penalty of not more than \$2,500 for each violation.

(2) Whoever willfully violates any provision of subsection (a) of this section shall be fined not more than \$5,000 for each violation.

(3) It shall be unlawful for any person to offer for sale or distribute in commerce any coal in violation of an order or regulation issued pursuant to section 792(d) of this title. Any person who knowingly and willfully violates this paragraph after having been subject-

ed to a civil penalty for a prior violation of the same provision of any order or regulation issued pursuant to section 792(d) of this title shall be fined not more than \$50,000, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both.

(4) Whenever it appears to the Federal Energy Administrator or any person authorized by the Federal Energy Administrator to exercise authority under section 792 of this title or section 796 of this title that any individual or organization has engaged, is engaged, or is about to engage in acts or practices constituting a violation of subsection (a) of this section the Federal Energy Administrator or such person may request the Attorney General to bring a civil action to enjoin such acts or practices, and upon a proper showing, a temporary restraining order or a preliminary or permanent injunction shall be granted without bond. In such action, the court may also issue mandatory injunctions commanding any person to comply with any provision, the violation of which is prohibited by subsection (a) of this section.

(5) Any person suffering legal wrong because of any act or practice arising out of any violation of subsection (a) of this section may bring a civil action for appropriate relief, including an action for a declaratory judgment or writ of injunction. United States district courts shall have jurisdiction of actions under this paragraph without regard to the amount in controversy. Nothing in this paragraph shall authorize any person to recover damages.

(Pub. L. 93-319, § 12, June 22, 1974, 88 Stat. 264.)

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in section 790 of this title.

§ 798. Definitions

(a) For purposes of this chapter and the Clean Air Act [42 U.S.C. 1857 et seq.] the term "Federal Energy Administrator" means the Administrator of the Federal Energy Administration established by Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974 [15 U.S.C. 761 et seq.]; except that until such Administrator takes office and after such Administration ceases to exist, such term means any officer of the United States designated as Federal Energy Administrator by the President for purposes of this chapter and section 119 of the Clean Air Act [42 U.S.C. 1857c-10]

(b) For purposes of this chapter, the term "petroleum product" means crude oil, residual fuel oil, or any refined petroleum product (as defined in section 752(5) of this title).

(Pub. L. 93-319, § 14, June 22, 1974, 88 Stat. 265.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

This chapter, referred to in subsecs. (a) and (b), was in the original "this Act", meaning Pub. L. 93-319. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 761 of this title.

The Clean Air Act, referred to in subsec. (a), is act July 14, 1955, ch. 360, as amended generally by Pub. L. 88-206, Dec. 17, 1963, 77 Stat. 392, which is classified generally to chapter 15B (§ 1857 et seq.) of Title 42, The Public Health and Welfare. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 1857 of Title 42 and Tables volume.

The Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974, referred to in subsec. (a), is Pub. L. 93-275, May 7, 1974, 88 Stat. 96, which is classified generally to chapter 18B (§ 761 et seq.) of this title. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 761 of this title and Tables volume.

CHAPTER 17—PRODUCTION, MARKETING, AND USE OF BITUMINOUS COAL

SUBCHAPTER A—BITUMINOUS COAL CONSERVATION ACT OF 1935

§§ 801 to 827. Repealed. Apr. 26, 1937, ch. 127, § 20(a), 50 Stat. 90

Sections, act Aug. 30, 1935, ch. 824, §§ 1 to 23, 49 Stat. 991, comprised the Bituminous Coal Conservation Act of 1935.

SUBCHAPTER B—BITUMINOUS COAL ACT OF 1937

§§ 828 to 852. Repealed. Pub. L. 89-554, § 8(a), Sept. 6, 1966, 80 Stat. 649, 651

Sections, act Apr. 26, 1937, ch. 127, §§ 1 to 22, 50 Stat. 75 to 91, related to the regulation of interstate commerce of bituminous coal.

Section 849 of this title was amended by acts Apr. 11, 1941, ch. 64, § 1(a), 55 Stat. 134; Apr. 24, 1943, ch. 68, 57 Stat. 88; May 21, 1943, ch. 97, 57 Stat. 62.

Section 852 of this title was added by act Apr. 11, 1941, ch. 64, § 2, 55 Stat. 134.

CHAPTER 18—TRANSPORTATION OF FIREARMS

§§ 901 to 910. Repealed. Pub. L. 90-351, title IV, § 906, June 19, 1968, 82 Stat. 234

Section 901, acts June 30, 1938, ch. 850, § 1, 52 Stat. 1250; Aug. 6, 1939, ch. 500, 53 Stat. 1222; Mar. 10, 1947, ch. 15, 61 Stat. 11; Oct. 3, 1961, Pub. L. 87-342, § 1, 75 Stat. 757, defined in pars. (1) to (7) the terms "person", "interstate or foreign commerce", "firearm", "manufacturer", "dealer", "fugitive from justice", and "ammunition", now covered in section 921(a)(1) to (3), (9), (10), (11), (14), and (16) of Title 18, respectively.

Section 902, acts June 30, 1938, ch. 850, § 2, 52 Stat. 1250; Oct. 3, 1961, Pub. L. 87-342, § 2, 75 Stat. 757, prohibited certain enumerated acts, including transporting, shipping, or receiving firearms or ammunition in commerce, subsecs. (a), (d) to (i) of which are now covered in section 922(a)(1), (c), (e) to (i) of Title 18, Crimes and Criminal Procedure, respectively, such subsecs. (d) to (i) also being covered generally in section 922(d) and such subsec. (i) in section 923(f), the presumption from possession rule of subsecs. (f) and (i) being omitted, and subsecs. (b) and (c) of which prohibited receipt with knowledge that transportation or shipment was in violation of former subsec. (a) or that the transportation or shipment was to a person without a license where State laws require prospective purchaser to exhibit a license to licensed manufacturer or dealer, respectively.

Section 903, act June 30, 1938, ch. 850, § 3, 52 Stat. 1251, provided for licenses to transport, ship, or receive firearms or ammunition, subsecs. (a), (b), and (d) of which are now covered in section 923(a), (b), and 922(b)(5), (k), 923(d), (f) of Title 18, respectively.

Section 904, act June 30, 1938, ch. 850, § 4, 52 Stat. 1252, excepted certain persons from the provisions of the chapter and is now covered by section 925(a) of Title 18.

Section 905, acts June 30, 1938, ch. 850, § 5, 52 Stat. 1252; Feb. 7, 1950, ch. 2, 64 Stat. 3, prescribed penalties for violations and is now covered by section 924(a) and (c) of Title 18.

Section 906, act June 30, 1938, ch. 850, § 6, 52 Stat. 1252, provided for effective date of chapter 18. Similar provisions are set out as a note under section 921 of Title 18.